

Date: Mon, 23 May 94 04:30:09 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #560
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Mon, 23 May 94 Volume 94 : Issue 560

Today's Topics:

Returned mail

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 23 May 94 11:00:55 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Returned mail
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

---- message ----

Router: Unable to open mailbox file UBANDOVER3 mail.box: Server not
responding

---- message ----

Content-Type: Message/rfc822
Content-Description: RFC822

To: Info-Hams <Info-Hams@UCSD.EDU>
bcc: gary thorburn <gary_thorburn@smtp>, david bourque
 <david_bourque@smtp>
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@UCSD.EDU>
Date: 21 May 94 4:30:09 PS
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #553
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: Text/Plain

Today's Topics:

What does HAM mean ?

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Date: Fri, 20 May 1994 18:01:28 GMT

From: newsgate.melpar.esys.com!melpar!phb@uunet.uu.net

Subject: What does HAM mean ?

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

srogers@uqac.quebec.ca (Suzanne Rogers) writes:

>What does HAM stand for?

>Wild guesses:

>=====

- >- Healthy AMateur enthousiasts ?
- >- Home (to the) AM band ?
- >- Hail (to the) Almighty Meter (bands) ?
- >- Hang (in) And Monitor ?
- >- How (to) Air (your) Mouthpiece ?

>What ?

No one knows, not even ARRL. It isn't an acronym as far as anyone can determine from history back to 1900. The only suggested origin I've ever heard is that some British radio enthusiasts started using the term "am" as short for "amateur" (i.e., "My neighbor is a radio am"). Since "Cockney" lingo drops the letter h from the front of words which begin with h (as in "I'm going 'ome now."), it has been suggested that a listener may have thought a Britisher saying "am" really meant "ham" but was dropping the h. Hence, the beginning of the term "radio ham." It may be a pretty weak argument, but traditions

have begun in other pursuits from even more inauspicious origins.

DX is an internationally-recognized abbreviation for "distance" and goes back to early radiotelegraph days of ships at sea. In fact, most abbreviations used today trace their origins back at least that far, and in some cases all the way back to the days of the landline telegraph. A few were chosen from non-English languages for their brevity; for example, the use of "DE", as in WA3XYZ DE K4MSG. "DE" is French for "from", but it is shorter in terms of characters and character elements than, say, "frm" or even "fm" (with the latter running the risk of being interpreted as "frequency modulation," although admittedly FM was developed long after "DE" came into use by radio telegraphers. In CW, "DE" vs "FRM" would be -../. versus ..-/.-./-- so it would save time. It seems a small thing, but when handling CW traffic through the static crashes on LF, using (ugh!) spark, every little bit would help.....

Vy 73,

Paul, K4MSG

(|_|) * Paul H. Bock, Jr. K4MSG * Internet: pbock@melpar.esys.com
| |) * Senior Systems Engineer * Telephone: (703) 560-5000 x2062

"You can have my bug when you can pry my cold, dead fingers from around it....." - anonymous radiotelegraph operator

Date: 20 May 1994 13:23:15 GMT

From:

olivea!spool.mu.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!math.ohio-state.edu!jussieu.fr!univ-lyon1.fr!elendir@ames.arpa

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <sddb1c6e.053@LAKEHURST.NAVY.MIL>, <2rhhnc\$pje@crcnis1.unl.edu>, <2ri4ov\$r0g@hpsystem1.informatik.tu-muenchen.de>univ-ly

Subject : Re: Need help With German Repeaters

Christof A Neumann (neumann@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE) wrote:

: Charles is right. Almost every repeater in Germany has to be opened by
: transmitting the 1750 Hz tone. If there are two or more repeaters in an
: area, then they are using different frequencies.

No wonder. It's the same here in France. 1750 Hz but for the transponders, which are normally "transparent" - always opened. In France, repeaters also

have a timeout (90 s), meaning that if you don't let a "K" or "T" go by,
you are fired after the delay. I dunno about German repeaters.

Vince, F1RCS

--

ENST - Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Telecommunications, Paris, France

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #553

---- message -----

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #560
